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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Nikita Hits State Dep't; Cold Welcome from NY

### Bomb Hoaxes At Hotel

**NEW YORK** (Reuter).—Soviet Prime Minister Nikita Khrushchev arrived here yesterday from Moscow for a two-day visit as police and intelligence officials tightened security precautions following a number of bomb scares.

The skyscraper Commodore Hotel, where Mayor Robert Wagner entertained the Soviet leader to luncheon, was held in a tight security grip after two bomb threats. The hotel was searched from top to bottom by the police yesterday night and again in the morning after telephoned threats. Nothing was found, but the police redoubled their vigilance.

Many groups in the city, which houses thousands of refugees from Communist countries, are openly hostile to the Soviet Prime Minister.

Policemen obeying the order "maximum security at all times" cleared the streets of rubbish bins and other receptacles which could hide weapons.

Speaking at the luncheon, Mr. Khrushchev accused the U.S. State Department of hindering a greater flow of exchange and contacts between the Soviet Union and the U.S.

He declared that having made his hosts' acquaintance, "I am convinced you do not want war, neither with our country nor with any other country of the world... let us have eternal peace."

"Let us have a greater flow of contacts and delegations."

Mr. Khrushchev said the Soviet Union was proposing this, but the State Department was hindering it. "Do you want them to revert back to the state of the Iron Curtain?" he asked.

"If any of you have sincere hopes that I might go over to the camp of capitalism, that is a hopeless thought. If you like (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



**President Eisenhower sits between Premier and Mrs. Khrushchev in an open car on their drive through Washington from the airport on Tuesday.**

### Herter, Lloyd Attack China For Tibet; Press Disarmament

**UNITED NATIONS** (Reuter).—U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Christian Herter told the General Assembly yesterday that the Soviet Union's moon probe "warns us to speed up our efforts to obtain peace on earth."

The U.S. he said had called for an international approach to outer-space problems but they saw "little sign of any Soviet disposition to cooperate as yet."

Mr. Herter reviewed recent moves in the field of disarmament and said: "What we earnestly seek is the general limitation and control of armaments and armed forces. The degree to which we succeed may determine man's future."

Turning to Tibet, Mr. Herter referred to the "revolting spectacle of the brutal Chinese Communist repression of the fundamental human rights of the Tibetans."

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, outlined to the Assembly a three-stage plan in a new appeal for progress towards disarmament.

The aim was "to move forward by balanced stages to

### I Spy

"I know you read the same reports that you do," Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev told Mr. Allen Dulles, head of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, at dinner given in honour of President Nixon at the Soviet Embassy on Wednesday night, according to the "Macariv" correspondent in the U.S.

Mr. Khrushchev then went on to suggest in jest that the two countries pool their intelligence services "so that we won't have to pay twice for the same information."

Mr. Dulles, apparently taken aback, could only reply: "I hope that you receive my reports only through legal means."

### Ike: K's Manner Shows Conciliation

**WASHINGTON** (Reuter).—President Eisenhowers declared yesterday that Soviet Premier Khrushchev's attitude showed he was trying to reach agreement with the West.

At the outset of his weekly press conference, the President was asked if, following the White House talk with the Soviet Prime Minister, he had seen any concrete evidence that Mr. Khrushchev had changed his position on the issues dividing East and West.

He said it was a little bit too early to say how he felt after his initial talk with Mr. Khrushchev, but the latter's attitude had been extremely friendly. It would be undesirable and unwise for him to say anything more about the talks.

He added that as far as manner and deportment were concerned, Mr. Khrushchev's whole attitude was one of seeking some kind of a position that could be agreed on.

The President denied what a correspondent said were reports that he would invite the Soviet Union to join in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Bonn Envoy to Cairo Summoned to Report

**BONN** (Reuter).—Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano has summoned Dr. Walter Weber, Bonn's Ambassador to Cairo, to return on Monday to report on his talks with Cairo authorities concerning the U.A.R.'s relations with West Germany, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here yesterday.

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### Italian House Fall Toll Rises to 45

**BARLETTA**, Italy (Reuter).—A crew of 1,000 rescue workers have dug their way out of the rubble of the five-story apartment which collapsed here on Wednesday just after the Rome-Barri express had roared past on the adjoining railway. It is feared that another 20 to 25 bodies are buried in the debris on Wednesday night.

On the question of a U.N. force, Mr. Lloyd said he acknowledged the practical difficulties, but he hoped governments would seriously consider earmarking personnel, either as individuals or in contingents, who could be quickly made available when the need arose.

**Tibetan Tribesmen Maintain Revolt**

**NEW DELHI** (AFP).—Over 6,000 Khambo tribesmen are conducting guerrilla warfare against Chinese forces in the Lake Manasarovar region of Western Tibet, the "Times of India" claimed on Thursday. The paper writes, however, that the Chinese have completely cleared the rest of Tibet of all armed opposition.

Algeria generally was quiet yesterday as citizens studied the President's speech.

### De Gaulle — Israel T.V. Sandwich

**JERUSALEM POST** Correspondent PARIS.—Millions of Frenchmen saw on Wednesday evening two television programmes on Israel — one immediately preceding and the other following President de Gaulle's declaration on Algeria. The programme included talks with Israeli students.

President of the National Assembly Chahine Duman on Wednesday received the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Nahum Nir, an interview with whom was broadcast last night in Yiddish.

The fire had been started by a gang of Syrians who had crossed the border especially for that purpose.

Four-hundred and fifty drums of grain were destroyed. The Syrian shots were not returned and there were no casualties.

A band of six Bedouin opened fire on an Israeli army post on the Sinai border on Thursday afternoon, the Army spokesman announced last night. The Bedouin fled after the patrol gave chase. The men were armed with rifles and carried knapsacks.

Gen. Carl von Horn, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, left Amman yesterday for a four-day visit to Damacus, Amman Radio reported. Before leaving, he was received by Premier Hazza el-Majali.

**VON HORN TO DAMASCUS**

The New York "Daily News" in an editorial entitled "Keep the Killer on Ice" described the cool reception Washington crowds gave Mr. Khrushchev and said: "This we think was exactly the right reception. He is our No. 1 Enemy, intent on our ruin... It is to be hoped that he will be similarly cold-shouldered by New Yorkers whenever he appears in public during his two-day stay here..."

In an open letter to Mr. Khrushchev in his English and Russia, the New York Daily Mirror" said the welcome given him as an official guest "does not include warmth for you personally nor for Communism."

New York newspapers on Wednesday splashed the arrival in Washington of Mr. Khrushchev. But the general theme of all the stories could be summed up in the "New York Daily Mirror" headline: "Capital Gives K Big Chill."

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On the thirtieth day after the passing away  
of Sgan-Aluf

### YEHUDA KARMI

a memorial meeting will be held on Sunday, September 20, 1969, 9:30 AM at 3:30 p.m. at the Haifa Military Cemetery.

Special buses will leave from the offices of the Migdal Co., 33 Rehov Herzl, Haifa, at 3 p.m.

On Monday, September 21, 1969, 9:30 AM at 3:30 p.m. a memorial meeting will be held in the hall of "Belt Harofe," 2 Wingate Ave., Haifa.

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### China Shuffles Army; Pardons 'War Criminals'

**TOKYO** (UPI).—Radio Peking announced yesterday the dismissal of Communist Chinese Defense Minister Marshal Peng Teu-Hsui, the man who led the Chinese "volunteers" across the Yalu River into Korea against UN forces nine years ago.

President Eisenhower said at his weekly press conference that the General's plan, broadcast from Paris on Wednesday night, was completed in accordance with U.S. hopes for a just and liberal programme which it could support, but he could not state specifically whether the plan would gain U.S. support in the U.N. where the U.S. has so far adopted a neutral position.

A Foreign Office spokesman in London welcomed General de Gaulle's declaration as a statement of the highest importance.

FLN rebel sources in Tunis said they were disappointed with the General's speech and considered it more of a diplomatic manoeuvre than a sincere proposal for a peaceful solution.

The sources said the official reaction to the speech would be more likely to take the form of an appeal to world opinion than that of an official reply to General de Gaulle.

In Khartoum, Major-General Mohammed Talat Parid, Minister of Information, said:

"The Algerians have every right to continue the struggle until they gain independence and freedom. All peace-loving countries, including Sudan, stand firm with the Algerian Nationalists."

### West Welcomes de Gaulle Plan But Rebels Disappointed

**PARIS** (UPI).—Britain and the U.S. yesterday welcomed President de Gaulle's plan for ultimate free choice by Algerians of their destiny, while spokesmen in several Arab countries declared their opposition.

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THE "day of protest" held by elementary school teachers throughout the country yesterday did not enlist any widespread sympathy or support, largely because of DIGNITY the form it took. Nevertheless, there ought to be a measure of understanding among the public for the situation to which they wished to call attention — a case in which parents broke violently into a classroom during lessons, and took away their children by force. It was not an isolated instance and is symptomatic of an unfortunate tendency on the part of some parents, at least, to belittle the status and endanger the authority of the teacher.

The remedy proposed by the teachers is that stringent regulations should be promulgated regulating the extent to which parents can intrude into schools and interfere with the educational process. It is suggested that the Ministry of Education should set up a joint commission in order to protect the school as the educational centre charged with fostering the absorption and acclimatization of immigrants, and shaping the image of the nation. The Commission would formulate means to ensure the dignity of the teacher in the face of outbreaks on the part of uneducated and ill-behaved persons."

Such a body, if it investigates deeply enough, may well put forward some useful suggestions and also make some enlightening discoveries. It will be interesting to see how far some sections of the parent body really feel aggrieved about the schools their children attend. There are undoubtedly some parents, usually those who themselves did not have the benefit of schooling, who do not appreciate the need to surrender a child to the educational process; who are baffled by the problems which the child brings home and with which they are quite unable to help him. Such parents are likely to take their frustration and sense of inferiority out on the schools.

Teachers are perfectly well aware that the real remedy is closer and more frequent contact between themselves and the parents, and in most schools a special hour is set aside outside the regular time for instruction when teachers, especially class tutors, are ready to receive parents. Teachers claim that they make every effort to discuss problems with parents, including those who still have not mastered Hebrew. The Ministry of Education in 1955 laid down regulations whereby class tutors are encouraged to visit the homes of children to look into the family background as a guide to the child's problems. But teachers rightly ask how this is possible when classes sometimes have more than 50 pupils and extraneous duties are being added continuously to the teacher's burden.

The Parents Association admits that some of the trouble between teachers and parents is caused by children who come home with slanderous and inflammatory stories about their teachers, who have disciplined them, and thereby inflame ignorant parents.

Certain remedies suggest themselves at once. Steps must be taken to ensure that parents who wish to see teachers do not do so while classes are in progress. It is also suggested that more must be done to give the non-Hebrew speaking parent a chance to participate in Parents Association activities and not feel that all decisions are mad over their head. But the most important point to bear in mind is that the nation cannot afford to let the dignity of the teaching profession be leased. Far too much depends upon enabling the moulders of the future of the nation to work in conditions appropriate to their high responsibility. In the atmosphere of school strikes and the like, the teachers' position have themselves fostered over the years, today's protest is not, unfortunately, conducive to enhancing that dignity.

# Nehru Plays with Chinese Tiger

By CYRIL DUNN

**NEW DELHI.** — Aggression against India has now quite properly engaged the serious attention of the world. Yet, believe it or not, the events from which all this commotion has sprung were in themselves small things that might have escaped general notice altogether if they had not been deliberately disclosed.

In India's pro-Communist press, however, misses the point when it charges Washington patriots in the Congress Party with exaggerating trifles in order to disrupt the lovely friendship between Mr. Nehru and Mr. Chou En-lai and so to coerce India into an alliance with the West.

Behind Mr. Nehru's "double policy" in this crisis there undoubtedly lies the strength of a subtle mind bent on preserving the idea of co-existence and non-alignment under the severe strain which it was bound one day to be subjected to.

Mr. Nehru intends to arm India's Himalayan frontier and at the same time settle all border disputes with Red China by negotiation.

Nobody will suppose that the People's Liberation Army is going to be cowed into acquiescence by India's isolated show of force. Yet it is hard to avoid the belief that Mr. Nehru, finding himself in a situation for which he must have been prepared, is content to rely on the spiritual strength of a people physically weak but determined never to surrender.

No doubt India's distinctive foreign policy owes something to Gandhi's theory of conflict, which requires those who are attacked not to give ground and yet to accept all blows without resistance, until shame compels the aggressor to stop. But Gandhi himself rarely led his people into any conflict where soul-force was his only advantage. In laying his plan, he consulted not only his spirit but also his lawyer's brain.

**Frontier Problem**

Non-resistance has of course no place in Mr. Nehru's list of declared policies. Steps are being taken to build up India's armed strength will be used if the Chinese themselves force it upon her. But at the same time things seem quietly to have been arranged so that further Chinese aggression has become improbable and the way opened up for a settlement of border disputes by no means to India's disadvantage.

Properly to understand the hazard through which Mr. Nehru is now trying to lead his people with their foreign policy intact, we must accept that the Chinese Communists have their own attitude towards frontiers drawn long ago through the Himalayan region. Because the McMahon Line was laid down originally by the British Imperialists, the Red Chinese are now able to accuse India of aggression simply because she has endorsed it.

Chinese commandoes now operating along the Himalayan wall are plainly proceeding in the best of India's north-East Frontier regions. The McMahon Line is Tibetan and therefore Chinese. They have been guided by a similar assumption in the Ladakh Province of Kashgar. Here the people are Tibetan in kind and had for

## DEAD END KIDS

By E. GOLDWATER

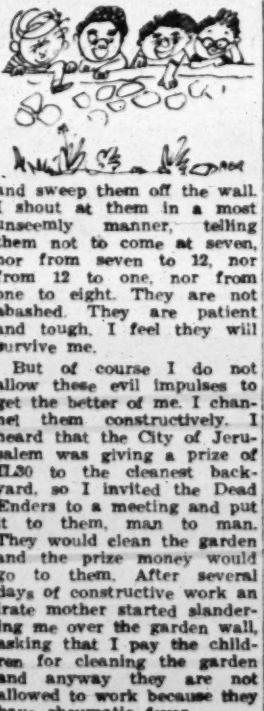
A BU Tor is, to my mind, one of the most beautiful parts of Jerusalem with its cool enclosed courtyards, its spacious and richly tiled Arab houses, its unobstructed view of the old city of Jerusalem. A steep road, newly styled Rehov Aminadav, leads one through an arched gateway to the border where the Arab stands guard on one rooftop and we stand guard on another.

Within a few metres of the border are a number of small scattered, dingy, so-called dwellings, less than families with nine, 10 or 12 children live with their chickens, ducks, cats and turkeys. During the day the girls, women and men go out to work leaving the children to take care of each other. These are the Dead End Kids of Abu Tor.

They are nice kids. This is noticeable on Shabbat when, scrubbed and dressed, they go to the local synagogue. During the week, grimly neglected, the seven-year-olds dragging, wailing two-year-olds over my garden wall, they come to visit. They steal my figs and sell them back to me at 10 pence a fig. Their visiting hours are not limited — from seven in the morning till seven in the evening. There is no end to them.

Six years ago, when I first came to live at Abu Tor, filled with the smell of the营商环境, I used to offer a simple condition for these small visitors: only the clean ones to enter the house. In the end I had to scrub them all down myself.

Six years is a long time. I am older now. I feel that I am getting less idealistic with age. In the mornings at seven faced with a row of grimy faces on the garden wall, I feel the most primitive emotions enter my breast. Trying to outstare them from the balcony, I feel quite unneighbourly — I feel I should like to take a broom



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so long lived in spiritual contact with the monasteries of Western Tibet that the frontier between India and China has little significance. Indeed, Ladakhis who for religious or commercial purposes had virtually allowed their nationality to lapse are now sitting in Chinese jails striving desperately to prove that they are Indian.

It is difficult to believe that India will shed blood to preserve that inhospitable strip of Landakhs lying beyond the Kailash range. Her interest in it has been sight that the Chinese were able to complete a road through the region long before Delhi got to hear of what was going on.

But the North-East Frontier area is an entirely different proposition. It commands the rich and mighty valley of the Brahmaputra and looks across to the Naga hills at East Pakistan and at West Bengal, where in each case the Indian Government already has troubles of its own: it is because Indian troops are required to be vigilant along the East Pakistani border — to be always glancing anxiously over their shoulders instead of their eyes fixed on the new Communist front that some kind of rational understanding between India and Pakistan now seems essential. Many will share with Mr. Nehru the hope he expressed at his Press conference yesterday that, as a result of his meeting with General Ayub Khan, the Pakistani leader, this obstructing subplot in India's current drama may be peacefully resolved.

As a result of the vast publicity given to these frontier incidents, the Red Chinese have been plain to tell what could happen if they went too far in their aggression against India. They have surely been taught that they cannot be allowed to exploit

the Five Principles by edging a trusting India into some position of hopelessness.

It is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Nehru's purpose has been to instruct the Chinese that India's friendship is not something to be lightly spurned and that the alternative to peaceful coexistence may never be the collapse of a sub-continent dominated by which the Chinese have shown itself to be on the point of demanding mainly by gross and undiplomatic indiscretions with which Peking has treated India's mild questions on the subject. Mr. Nehru had therefore to find some means of enforcing upon Red China those civilized decencies implied in a policy of co-existence.

The conclusion is that Mr. Nehru has worked skilfully to strengthen India's stand on her northern frontiers, and to do this by inch out of non-alignment is inescapable when one considers the trivial nature of Red China's aggression so far. The truth seems to be that where Chinese and Indian patrols have encountered each other in the disputed regions they have gone past each other's way. There has been only one serious clash and nobody yet knows what really happened on this occasion, except that it centred, not upon a mobile patrol, but upon a static outpost newly established by Indian frontier guards.

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which the Chinese have shown itself to be on the point of demanding mainly by gross and undiplomatic indiscretions with which Peking has treated India's mild questions on the subject. Mr. Nehru had therefore to find some means of enforcing upon Red China those civilized decencies implied in a policy of co-existence.

The conclusion is that Mr. Nehru has worked skilfully to strengthen India's stand on her northern frontiers, and to do this by inch out of non-alignment is inescapable when one considers the trivial nature of Red China's aggression so far. The truth seems to be that where Chinese and Indian patrols have encountered each other in the disputed regions they have gone past each other's way. There has been only one serious clash and nobody yet knows what really happened on this occasion, except that it centred, not upon a mobile patrol, but upon a static outpost newly established by Indian frontier guards.

As a result of the vast

publicity given to these frontier incidents, the Red Chinese have been plain to tell what could happen if they went too far in their aggression against India. They have surely been taught that they cannot be allowed to exploit

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The conclusion is that Mr. Nehru has worked skilfully



## ISRAEL'S WEEK

### Assembly Opening

THE Fourteenth U.N. General Assembly opened on Tuesday in an atmosphere of harmony and better international understanding highlighted by the Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting. Still, the traditional festive mood of the opening session was marred by unprecedented references to controversial issues, such as the Arab refugee problem, which played an important part in the opening address made by the Lebanese Prime Minister, Rashid Karamé. The result was that Mr. Karamé's speech was greeted by silence at the first opening address in General Assembly annals to draw no applause.

Mr. Karamé had taken the place of Dr. Charles Malik, the President of last year's 13th Assembly. Mr. Malik, former Foreign Minister of Lebanon, had been excluded from the first time from his country's delegation to the U.N. Lebanon has not yet forgiven him his boast in Israel's champagne during a visit last May to an Israel trade pavilion in New York and the Arabs grudge him his acceptance of the nomination for Assembly President a year ago despite Arab League opposition.

Last year Dr. Malik was elected by 45 votes of the Western bloc against 35 votes received by the Arab League's official candidate, Sudan's Foreign Minister, Mohammed Mahgoub, who was also backed by the Soviet bloc. But here too, a new atmosphere seems to characterize U.N. proceedings this year. All the same, candidates for the Assembly's key posts from the President to the 13 Vice-Presidents, were elected unanimously.

## PELTOURS

PELTOURS TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: SEPT. 20 — SEPT. 25 FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Day	Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN.	0635	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York	Istanbul, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
0640	EL AL	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London	Rome, Athens, Paris, London
0645	EL AL	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York	Athens, Paris, New York
1545	EL AL	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris, New York	Rome, Paris

MON. 0130 EL AL SWISSAIR Teheran, Zurich, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo

0700 EL AL OLYMPIC Athens, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London, Istanbul

0945 EL AL ALITALIA Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris

1225 EL AL K.L.M. Athens, Vienna, Amsterdam, Rome, New York

1345 EL AL T.W.A. Amsterdam, London, New York

1500 EL AL AIR FRANCE Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Dhaka, Sydney, Melbourne or Tokyo

TUES. 0645 EL AL OLYMPIC Johannesburg, Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo

0700 EL AL SWISSAIR Zurich, London, Athens, Ankara, Istanbul, Athens, Rome, Paris, London

0900 EL AL AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris

1245 EL AL ALITALIA Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris

1345 EL AL K.L.M. Amsterdam, Rome, New York

1500 EL AL AIR FRANCE Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Dhaka, Sydney, Melbourne or Tokyo

WED. 0635 EL AL SWISSAIR Athens, Zurich, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo

0640 EL AL OLYMPIC Athens, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London, Istanbul

0945 EL AL AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris

1225 EL AL ALITALIA Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris

1345 EL AL K.L.M. Amsterdam, Rome, New York

1500 EL AL AIR FRANCE Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Dhaka, Sydney, Melbourne or Tokyo

THURS. 0700 SWISSAIR Athens, Zurich, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo

0700 EL AL OLYMPIC Athens, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London, Istanbul

0900 EL AL AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris

1245 EL AL ALITALIA Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris

1345 EL AL K.L.M. Amsterdam, Rome, New York

1500 EL AL AIR FRANCE Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Dhaka, Sydney, Melbourne or Tokyo

FRI. 0635 OLYMPIC Athens, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London, Istanbul

0640 EL AL R.E.A. Athens, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London, Istanbul

0945 EL AL AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris

1225 EL AL ALITALIA Athens, Zurich, London, Rome, Paris

1345 EL AL K.L.M. Amsterdam, Rome, New York

1500 EL AL AIR FRANCE Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Dhaka, Sydney, Melbourne or Tokyo

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day Date s/s to

Sunday 20/9 ISTANBUL 0635 ISTANBUL

Tuesday 22/9 ENOTRIA 0635 ENOTRIA

Thursday 24/9 JERUSALEM 0635 MARMARA

Friday 25/9 HERZL 0635 HERZL

Greece, Marseilles, Larache, Rhodes, Piraeus, Barbados, Venezuela, Limassol, Naples, Marseilles

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Friday, September 18, 1959

THE place of rural industrial development programmes is again being discussed from various viewpoints by public figures who INDUSTRY have pointed out the lack of clear-cut policy in this respect.

Not the Government can be accused of deliberately neglecting the rural areas in allocating loans and other incentives for manufacturing plants. Far from it. Many potential investors have virtually been put under pressure to have them locate their plant in some remote country areas. The secretary of the Ministry of Labour for erecting standard industrial buildings and housing units for skilled workers in the development areas points in the same direction. Indeed, this activity is part and parcel of the general policy aiming at dispersal of the country's population and settlement in empty spaces in the Negev and Galilee. However, the Government's undeniable achievements in this respect have as a rule been confined to the creation of new urban centres and not to the wedding of agriculture and industry, and while this trend may have been acceptable hitherto, the time seems to have come for reappraising the consequences.

Obviously there is no need to stress that modern technical progress factors favour rural and urbanization. But the easily forgotten fact that productivity is rapidly rising in agriculture too, and that as a result fewer and fewer people are needed to produce the nation's food and vegetable raw products. The appearance of seasonal surpluses, and the decline of farm prices are the first symptoms of a process which will force Landlords to abandon their farms and trek to the towns if no additional source of income is found for them in their villages.

It was Prof. H. Haipern, General Manager of the Israel Bank of Agriculture, who brought up the issue at a meeting of the Histadrut's Agricultural Centre. But the point has also been raised on a practical level by spokesmen of the kibbutz collective settlements at their recent convention, and—long ago by Mr. Ra'anana Weitz, head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, in his scheme for hill villages combining part-farming and part-industrial jobs to earn sufficient income. However, attempts to carry this scheme into practice have been largely few (though some of the did start) and the hopes pinned on cooperative bodies and on collective settlements have failed to materialize.

It must also be admitted that the whole idea is ridiculed by most economists, who consider it a romantic dream that has no place in a world of specialisation, automatic machinery and large-scale production units. As a result, while nothing is done to discriminate against rural industries, they do not get no positive encouragement, nor have their real prospects ever been earnestly investigated. Economic theory, administrative convenience, and the prevalent tendency of foreign investors combine in securing supremacy for big mechanized plants which can only develop in urban conditions.

And yet, against this battery of reasons, the common-sense approach maintains that even today a lot of manufacturing is done all over the world on a small-scale units, requiring little in the way of fixed capital and based on skill, proper training and efficient marketing. Many such industries produce high added value and would therefore be most welcome in a country with redundant labour. To be sure, such arguments may carry little weight at a moment when Israel appears to have all the capital and employment it needs, but in time they may gain an audience. One thing must be borne in mind: the development of rural industries calls for a great deal of time and patience. If they are to be set up, the earlier the planning is done the better.

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## Economic News from Abroad

### Brazil Defies Dollar

Despite Brazil's precarious foreign currency position, the Kubitschek government is going on with large-scale development plans, confident that expanding production will bring the country to solvency within a few years, and that some interim solution will be found for the mounting foreign debts which amount to about \$2,000m. Brazil's request for a \$300m. consolidation loan from the International Monetary Fund has been turned down because Rio de Janeiro demands that the IMF impose economic austerity measures, but negotiations are proceeding for some form of aid by the end of the year. A grant loan has been signed with Japanese interests for the construction of a joint steel mill in the state of Minas Gerais, for which the Japanese will supply equipment worth \$150m. on 15-year credit.

Several other industries based on their area's mineral resources and hydro-electric power are being planned in a similar manner. The São Paulo municipality has accepted a French company's offer for the construction of a subway at a total cost of \$35m. over a period of five years. A \$12m. loan from the World Bank is being used to expand Brazil's electrical power stations. On the other hand, the government is attempting to overcome the difficulties arising from the current slump in the coffee market, by expanding trade with the Soviet Bloc on a barter basis. A \$5m. agreement has been signed with East Germany, providing for the supply of equipment for the state-owned National Motor Company in exchange mainly for coffee, and negotiations are going on concerning the supply of other machinery on a similar basis. Several ships have been bought from Poland and big orders are being negotiated there under the government's programme for the replacement of Brazil's largely obsolete merchant marine.

### Egypt Seeks Capital

Under Egypt's second Five-Year Plan, which is to start in 1960 (although the first Plan will only be completed in 1962) aggregate capital investments are expected to reach almost \$2,800m., of which about one-half will have to be made in foreign currency. The Aswan Dam and other irrigation and agricultural projects account for only 20 per cent of the total, and transport (including the widening of the Suez Canal), building, public works, irrigation and similar projects for another 20 per cent, but over \$1,000m. is to be invested in industrial, mining and petroleum projects, for which foreign capital is eagerly sought.

As a matter of fact, seve-

ral major aircraft manufacturers, which but a short time ago was booming and full of optimism, is now in a process of rapid contraction in view of the increased competition of the American and French aircraft industries and the poor prospect of improvement in the order position. Several of the bigger firms have already merged (Westland with Saunders-Roe, Hawker-Siddeley with Folland, etc.) and more are expected to do so for smaller companies find life increasingly difficult.

### British Aircraft Slump

The British aircraft in-

dustry, which but a short time ago was booming and full of optimism, is now in a process of rapid contraction in view of the increased competition of the American and French aircraft industries and the poor prospect of improvement in the order position. Several of the bigger firms have already merged (Westland with Saunders-Roe, Hawker-Siddeley with Folland, etc.) and more are expected to do so for smaller companies find life increasingly difficult.

In 1958 the society's deposits rose by 27 per cent—far above the country's average—to IL 5.5m.—and in the first half of the current year by another 23 per cent. Of the total deposits by the end of 1958, one full third was for fixed terms and another fifth was in foreign currency. Loans, however, rose by 11 per cent only in 1958 (to IL 2.3m.) and scarcely increased at all since then.

By arrangement with L.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

## Tel Aviv Stock Market Settles Down

### BY SHALOM P. DORON

In August and the first week of September, the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange rose to a peak of activity unprecedented in its 25-year history. The turnover in August, which reached a peak of some IL 250,000 per trading day in the value-linked bonds and some IL 40,000 in ordinary shares, was many times the average in previous years. Prices too reached new highs in both sections, and despite a reaction in September, the bulk of the advances was retained.

What were the reasons for this upturn?

### Inflation Fear

WITH elections approaching, funds hitherto idle or invested in high-interest-yielding savings bonds or promising notes are looking for inflation-proof investments and bonds with a hedge against devaluation. It appears that investors are prepared to forgo higher earnings, and even to pay a certain premium for dollar-linked bonds. It is of course a welcome sign that instead of spending their money on luxuries or other unnecessary consumer goods, as was the case in 1951 and 1953, the population is prepared to channel its cash to productive investments. As a rule, some 25 per cent of all the value-linked bonds are taken up by the public and the remainder by institutional investors. At present the demand from private investors is much higher and the recent new issues, i.e. Fer-

tillers and Chemicals, Shikun Series Het and Keren Hayosod Fourth Issue, were very quickly taken up.

Further, at a time when fresh funds were accumulating and waiting for investment, the announcement was made that the two forthcoming bond issues, i.e. the IL 15m. flotation of the Israel Industrial Institute (renamed the Israel Industrial Development Bank) and the IL 15m. of Bond Lenders' Investment, would not give investors the choice of linking bonds to either the dollar or the c.o.l. index as has been the practice till now. Instead, each bond will be linked in equal parts to the dollar and c.o.l. index.

Although this will not be the first such issue, this time rumours of devaluation increased the anxiety of investors who realized that they could no longer obtain dollar-linked bonds with a hedge against devaluation. It appears that investors are prepared to forgo higher earnings, and even to pay a certain premium for dollar-linked bonds.

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## Hotels Face Manpower Shortage

### Trade School Needed to Supply Skilled Service

**By MIER RONEN**  
WE had been seated by the headwaiter 20 minutes earlier. The children were fidgety and getting hungrier all the time. All around was the clash of crockery and running figures. We might have been in a railway station. We were sitting in one of Israel's first-class hotels.

The headwaiter was shocked when we caught his eye. "How could the children be kept waiting?" he asked a harassed waiter. The waiter was red in the face. He had been arguing with his colleagues over a stack of cold plates and with some tourists at the next table over a bottle of unsuitable wine. He was out of breath. We were sorry for him and sorry we were hungry. We were sorry we had come to the hotel for lunch. It was an expensive lunch, the food was very good, but it was cold by the time we got it.

EVERY tourist season gets bigger and better and every year brings a bigger crop of complaints against hotel service and prices. The reason is the acute shortage of fully trained service personnel. Expansion and the building of hotels from Eilat to Nahariya and the success of Zim's passenger vessel service are outstripping the labour potential. What is more, the hard core of experienced managers, headwaiters and barmen trained in Europe is being whittled down by the hand of time. The Capital today, for instance, cannot muster more than a handful of experienced waiters, either at its hotels or restaurants.

Where do you find trained chefs and multi-lingual waiters, reception clerks and chambermaids? Some hotels bring them from abroad, but this is obviously no solution. Others try to train apprentices, but the "teachers" are themselves all too often lacking in the refinements of the trade and instruction is haphazard. The Hadassah Seligberg Hotel School expired when the Home Economics (for girls only) was discontinued. A comparatively short hotel course at Oranim last year graduated only nine, of whom only three were first-class material. An eight-month course at the Accademia Hotel organized by the Tourist Corporation and the Ministry of Labour has another 20 participants — some of whom will no doubt drop out. The best of them will go only to the Fledermaus chain, who now unfortunately have first choice of any graduates trained in one of their hotels.

It is obvious that Israel needs a hotel school — quickly! Otherwise, the industry that is our second biggest dollar earner will break down. Mr Kurt David Rothschild, a veteran member of the Restaurateurs and Hoteliers Association, believes that the industry needs 100 trained graduates a year — after a minimum three-year course.

It takes at least this period to produce a really trained trade — and three years are needed to teach boys and girls something of every aspect of the trade: languages, cooking and nutrition, baking, cleaning, accounting, serving, posture, good

## ISRAEL IS A WINTER WONDERLAND

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Relaxing on the Lido of Tiberias, on the shores of the Kinneret.

## Go North in Autumn!

By YA'ACOV ARDON

"Who says that the hottest months of the year are the best time to go on a vacation?" said the doctor. "I take my annual leave in September or October," he said. "That's when one can really rest and stay rested for a while."

BY force of an old fashion most people wait for the thermometer to climb highest to seek a week to a fortnight's escape from their everyday life.

The hotel, pension and restaurant managers will tell you that if they are to earn a year's keep, the "season" is their brief chance. "That's how people want it. Who are we to tell them when to take time off for a holiday?" But why not? Would they not gain by pooling forces and resources for a campaign to persuade the public to rest when the worst of the year is over? There is much to be said for it from the medical point of view. By extending the season into the early autumn, the resort industry could spread its overheads, reduce rates or offer better service. Mt. Carmel, Safad, Zichron Ya'acov, Kiryat Ti-

on and Nahariya are pleasant places in late September and all of October, the more restful for being less crowded.

The winter months bring the opportunity to build up joint fund for new investments. And that they will have to do soon. Holiday-makers are no longer what they were. Gone are the summers when five meals a day, lodging in a room with three or four beds and a ping-pong table were thought good enough for any guest. Swimming pools have become a must. Water bicycles and row boats have been added to several beach resorts and in Tiberias, Western Galilee now sports a privately run motor launch service.

### Europe's Competition

NAHARIYA expects to enjoy an autumn holiday boom as intense as the summer season which filled this resort to overflowing. As the High Holidays are "late" this year, the Hotel Owners Association and the Local Council have decided to extend all the holiday attractions at least until November and even for longer if visitors demand.

A new feature of a holiday

### Gay Season For Nahariya

Jerusalem Post Reporter

they claim, designed mainly for overnight guests. This summer tourists desiring to stay over found all accommodations taken and had to go on to Haifa and Shavel Zion.

There are also those who maintain that Safad would be the ideal place for a hotel or boarding house designed specially for naturists and vegetarians.

Without publicity or the benefit of medical recommendation, vegetarianism has been growing so rapidly among Israelis of all classes that it may become a paying proposition to design a hotel catering to them and saving them the trouble of having to prepare their meals themselves when they go on vacation, as is now the case.

The vegetarians have already established their own agricultural settlement at Amirim, but plans to put up a hotel there have not materialized, and Safad's climate is far superior.

Another potentiality that has remained undeveloped is Wadi Tannur in the fifth valley of hump pools, springs and wondrous groves that all too few visitors to Safad know about. It would be the perfect setting for a properly maintained tent and bungalow camp for visitors, but the first requirement is a proper approach road that the Tourist Corporation and the municipality might find it well worth their while to build.



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## Herzliya — Without The Heat

THE deep blue clearness of the sky over Herzliya has been troubled this week by billowing masses of cumulus clouds whose whiteness was tinged with a mild threat of grey and black indicating the coming of the rain. The night air has been stealing in through the windows, with a breath of cold in the muted warmth of the summer, and at weekends there has been a perceptible diminution in the incessant stream of vehicles of all sorts which carry tens of thousands of Tel Avivians to the powdery sands of the town's extensive beaches.

In Tel Aviv itself, the special buses to all the beaches ceased to ply as soon as school opened two weeks ago, but the tailing off of the summer season in Herzliya has been taken for granted. An early summer and autumn season will be the reward of those resorts which know how to woo the weary by still better service, amenities, entertainment and persuasive propaganda.

In Herzliya is typical of the whole hotel industry of Israel in the range and variety of its hotels and pensions. At the Accademia Hotel through the small family pension in Kfar Shmaryahu just across the main road from the shore-side section of Herzliya, there is the complete spectrum of hotel va-

rieties.

Modest Tariff

A few hundred metres inland but within easy reach of the sea is the Tadmor, entirely remodelled with its spacious comfortable rooms and its special modest tariff of inclusive week-end prices. Next to the hotel is the Accademia Hotel, through the small family pension in Kfar Shmaryahu just across the main road from the shore-side section of Herzliya, there is the complete spectrum of hotel va-

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ISRAEL IS A WINTER WONDERLAND

## Scientists Move to Nabatean Farm to Learn Desert's Secrets

FOUR scientists expect to spend three years at Ovdat (Abda) in the hope of finding out more about Negev agriculture in ancient times. Two of them are Prof. M. Evenari, of the Hebrew University, and Mrs. Evenari.

Prof. Evenari, a botanist, has been working for the past three years on the problem of Negev farming in the Nabatean period, with Mr. Naftali Tadmor, ecologist in the Ministry of Agriculture, and Mr. Leslie Shanan, water-engineer and hydrologist. They have worked in close association with Dr. Y. Aharoni of the Department of Archaeology of the Hebrew University; and with Dr. D. Hillel, soil scientist at the Rehovot Agricultural Research Station.

The towns of the Nabatean period were built along major roads, which indicates that the decision to build and maintain them was taken either in Jerusalem or Rome. The chain of wells, which extends for kilometres underground in the Negev, is witness to the engineering know-how the colonizers of the period displayed in storing drinking water. Inside the wadis, agricultural plots varying from five to 50 dunams were enclosed by stone fences, and usually a house was built within the enclosure. Canals were dug in the hillsides to bring the rainfall into the fields and into a huge underground cistern, which was usually built beside the house. After inspecting 100 such farms, the scientists have come to the conclusion that the ratio between the drainage area and the cultivated land was, on the average, 20 to one.

### Stone Theory

With regard to the heaps of stones that abound in the Negev, the Evenari team suggests that the loss of the slopes becomes impermeable when soaked, and that the stones seem to defer this effect of water on it. By removing the stones, therefore,



Enclosure of a Shiva (Subita) farm, with the remains of the house on one side of the fence. The farm is divided into two main fields, and drainage canals lead to the house and the outer fence. Clearly visible between the canals are the controversial stone mounds.

the Negev's ancient farmers sought to render the slopes impermeable and increase runoff. Professor Evenari does not appear to accept the theory of scholars of the Hebrew University's Department of Geography, who believe that the stones were removed from the slopes to loosen the loose cover and precipitate large quantities of fertile loess into the cultivated wadi bed along with the runoff.

## Azaz Shows Fine Pottery

THE collection of wheel-thrown and coiled pottery produced by Nehemia Azaz and his apprentices, Jacqueline Bittun and Aliza Meir, is now on view at the Chemerinsky Gallery in Tel Aviv. It contains a number of pieces of admirable shape and interesting texture.

As usual with this master potter, his work approaches abstract sculpture and is intended for decorative purposes although a few of the ceramics—bowls and small jars with insides glazed in contrasting colour—can be used functionally. He has turned away for the time being at least from his former complex, rather capricious shapes, and has concentrated on strong, simple lines with a decided gain in elegance.

The female figure is the basis for most of the vases—some reminiscent of Henry Moore sculptures and others seem to be founded on bird shapes. The vessels mostly all have crescent-shaped mouths, topping a long neck leading down to a swelling, spherical base.

Much of the work is unglazed, with ridged or cracked surface in the colours more or less natural to clays, browns, dull reds and creams. Azaz has also made much use of "slip" (a semi-liquid material made of finely ground clay mixed with water to about the consistency of cream) to add interest to surfaces.

There is one really beautiful vase, about 30 cm high and with a slender neck and swelling base on three small feet, with the brown earthenware showing through the cream "slip," which makes a most satisfying piece of deco-



N. AZAZ: Pottery Ornament. From the artist's current exhibition.

ration. Some of the double, bird-like vessels, partly glazed, are likewise most interesting; and I particularly liked the smaller, amphora-shaped jars glazed in pale greens and Prussian blues.

That is the best arranged pottery I've seen so far, for which the critics seem to Mr. Hessia, of Hessia and Blumenthal, the interior decorating architects. Who-be-purchasers can really get an idea of how some of these pieces would enhance their homes. S.W.

## HAIFA ART NOTES

### Norwegian Painting

THE Exhibition of Contemporary Norwegian Painting and Sculpture has now arrived at the Haifa Museum of Modern Art and, although it was already very fully reviewed in Jerusalem, it is interesting to compare the oils with those in the show of contemporary Norwegian painting at the 1950 Edinburgh Festival which we then described in *The Jerusalem Post*.

The French influence mentioned in the introduction to the present catalogue was then far more apparent than today, when neither the pictures nor the work of Per Krogh nor the disciples of Matisse, Alf Rolsen, Revold and Soerensen.

Even on that occasion, however, the reviewer felt the action of other influences. Colour harmony was all-important and the figure very often blended with the background, as we now discover in the case of Eikas. A popular colour was a very dark

## Willy Gordon Makes Norland Monument

STOCKHOLM.—ISOLATED cases of great, and interesting, Jewish writers, painters, song-writers, and even actors have been known in unlikely places and off the beaten track of Jewish life, and Scandinavia has had more than its share: Georg Brandes in Denmark, Josefson in Sweden and a few others. Willy Gordon, the Jewish sculptor of Sweden, is not true to type. His father was *hasid* in a small Lithuanian town and he started his life in the traditional Jewish way. He went back to Lithuania after having lived in Sweden.

He speaks "Lithuanian Yiddish" and is steeped in Jewish tradition.

Gordon told me that he had wanted to be a *hasid* and, later on, a singer. But the urge to hew stone was too great and he finally found his destiny. Now, at 42, he is a very fine sculptor with an original style and is approaching greatness, which he is sure to achieve as time goes on.

That a man and artist with such a Jewish background should strike equally deep roots in Swedish culture and become a Swedish sculptor, much more known and appreciated among Swedes than among Jews, is a remarkable human story.

Willy Gordon blended his adopted Nordic attitudes so well with his home background that there are no marked schizophrenic traces in his personality.

### Swedish Accolade

He received the accolade of the Swedes when he was chosen and commissioned to fashion the Norland Monument to be placed in Sweden's North, where tough men defy the elements to extract from the earth its treasures of iron ore. I saw him working on the monument in his studio on the top floor of a modern building in the centre of Stockholm, a hall full of light, tools and variegated pieces of sculptors' material, orderly in its disorder, the workshop of an inspired artist with the orderly mind of a good sculptor.

The Norland Monument conveys the ruggedness of the Norland miners and the eerie gloom of the vast spaces. It symbolizes the conquest of nature by free men. Opposite this massive piece is another one that bears testimony to the Jewish hand of Willy Gordon—the monument planned for Israel. It is a symbolic theme of independence, reaching towards the sky upon a tall plinth. It will be covered with relief figures. Conceived by Gordon while he was in Israel, this monument is meant as a landmark on the road to Jerusalem. But who will buy it and put it up?

This medal is now on exhibit at the Museum. E.K.



THIS is a three-inch silver medal commissioned from Holland by Elizabeth I to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. It bears this verse from the Song of Moses (Exodus 15:10): "Thou didst blow with thy wind, the sea covered them: they sank as lead in the mighty waters"—in the Latin version "flavit et dissipata sunt." The inscription encompasses a very lively rendition of the Spanish fleet, each ship well brought out in relief.

The medal's workmanship and aesthetic appearance are not, however, its only merits. Something very special drew to it the attention of the Curator of the Haifa Museum.

The medal is now on exhibit at the Museum. E.K.

## Exhibitions in the Capital

### Children's Art From the Ghetto

AT first glance, the exhibition of paintings by Jewish children of the Theresienstadt Ghetto (most of whom perished at Auschwitz) now on show at the Yad Vashem Memorial Archives in Jerusalem, is very much like any exhibition of schoolchildren's work—pasted collages, drawings of the child's world, houses, birds, butterflies. There is no evidence of any special talent, or inspired imagination.

Only a closer look reveals a few of the drawings to be something beyond the ordinary child's ken: a hanging, a funeral, police chasing little figures decorated with a Magen David, drawn on the back of book covers, account sheets, old exercise books, bits of blotting paper.

Significantly, it is chiefly the more personal drawings, not the paintings, whose subjects were obviously often suggested by a teacher, that reflect the world of the Ghetto. For even in the ghetto clandestine attempts were made to give the children art instruction.

### Chamber of Horrors

When one reaches the series of drawings, the seeming end-of-term classroom show becomes a chamber of horrors. A boy hangs from a gallows while next to him stands a figure holding a Star of David aloft, an icon-like image drawn from a previous visitation of an obviously Christian ritual; here it becomes the symbol of Judaism. For even in the ghetto clandestine attempts were made to give the children art instruction.

### Kibbutz Influence

Saidi's drawings are the more personal, not the paintings, whose subjects were obviously often suggested by a teacher, that reflect the world of the Ghetto. For even in the ghetto clandestine attempts were made to give the children art instruction.

### Log Book

One of Mr. Murray's special innovations is an ingeniously designed log book which accompanies each film and introduces it to the audience. His log book for Alaska was in the shape of a sled, for Mexico it was a sombrero-shaped and for Argentina it will be a *mate*. The book will include everything pertaining to the making of the film: Mr. Murray's invitation from the Government Tourist Corporation, his El Al airline ticket, various cards, clippings, letters, photographs and mementoes of the country. All these are shown in miniature on laminated pages which turn automatically. Each of these scrap books weighs nearly 20 kilos and is part of Mr. Murray's collection of souvenirs of places he has visited or worked in.

## 'Israel Today' On Film

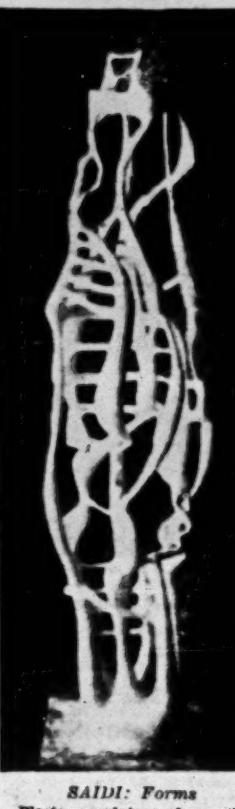
WHEN Hollywood film producer Martin Murray, here as a guest of the Government, completes the processing of the documentary film he has made during his month's stay, a large segment of the American population will have visual proof of Israel as a modern and thriving community. "Israel Today," a half-hour film in colour, will reach a television audience of some 30,000,000 when it is shown on the syndicated television programme, "Those Faraway Places." Then it will make the rounds of educational institutions and several hundred travel clubs throughout the U.S.

Director of Hollywood Film Enterprise and a pioneer in the field of television, Mr. Murray won the 1955 Academy Award for the best documentary of the year for a one-and-a-quarter length film entitled "The European Story Today." "Israel Today" is the fourth in the series, which includes films about Alaska and Mexico. All these films, for which Mr. Murray also won honorary citations, provide factual information and help to clear up misunderstandings, he says.

Travelling over 2,000 kms. Mr. Murray and his assistant have made their cameras omnipresent here, shooting the pouring of steel, diamond cutting in Natanya and the assembling of cars and scooters at the Kaiser-Frazer plant. There will also be scenes of the Isbas cement works, the Yuval Gad pipe plant and some of the modern hotels.

**Saidi: Forms**

Plaster sculpture from the artist's current exhibition.



design—a sweeping fore-ground buttressed by trees or rocks on either side. The best of them are his formalized almost Japanese, but quite original trees.

His sculpture, strong and quite naive, is also undignified in that it compromises formalization of human forms which are tied, I believe, to kibbutz society. Saidi seems to be drawing what he believes, unconsciously or otherwise, what kibbutzniks want to see. The kibbutz artist does not always live in an aesthetically advanced society, or with a group that concerns itself greatly with good taste—in clothing, food or lodging—kibbutzniks have other, no less important cares. In this why most kibbutz painters produce better paintings when they live or work alone?

Saidi's abstract "driftbles" in plaster over wire armatures are successful and well constructed; they would also look fine if carried out on a large scale in cement or "plastic" stone.

Saidi deserves a grant or scholarship that will show him the larger world, in every sense. He has much promise that may otherwise remain unfulfilled.

M.R.

DIANA LERNER



Brigitte Bardot in "Babette Goes to War." Express Photo

### Talking to Bardot

## Russians Like B.B.

By WILLIAM MILLINSHIP

PARIS (OPNS).—

ENTHUSIASTIC praise shown

by Soviet film critics

on Miss Brigitte Bardot dur

ing her recent visit to the

international film festival has gratified but mystified the French. Her

film "Babette Goes to War"

not yet shown in France

apparently convinced the

Russians that she is "a

charming, pleasantly mis

chievous child."

"Good little French girl, a child of the people, capable of sincerity and self-sacrifice." The critics of the "Sovietika Kultura" published by the Government of the USSR, invited her to the making of the film: "Mr. Murray's invitation from the Government Tourist Corporation, his El Al airline ticket, various cards, clippings, letters, photographs and mementoes of the country. All these are shown in miniature on laminated pages which turn automatically. Each of these scrap books weighs nearly 20 kilos and is part of Mr. Murray's collection of souvenirs of places he has visited or worked in.

DIANA LERNER

the special brand of juvenile delinquency she has specialized in so far, particularly when her publicity required her at least to pretend she was the same woman both on and off the screen.

She is now trying to live down her past, but the public is still interested in her.

Her circle of friends is small, she told me, and she and her husband are planning to build a new house away from it all in the Camargue, where people raise bulls, grow rice and mind their own business.

Noisy parties and shocking scenes at St. Tropez are out.

"I like to hear the Moths and Hamels when I'm tired," she said, "and jazz and South American music when I'm not."

No intellectual

She does not pretend to be an intellectual. She admits that she does not read very much or follow politics closely. She is interested in money.

Asked how it felt to be imitated by girls all over the world, she said: "It's a sign of popularity, and after all that's what I'm in this business for."

A hard-headed outlook and another sign that BB is becoming bourgeois.

She comes from a wealthy middle-class family (her father manufactures liquid oxygen and hydrogen) and her second husband, the actor Jacques Charrier, is the son of a retired army colonel.

Miss Bardot remains fully clothed throughout "Babette Goes to War," which may account for the Russians' apparent obtuseness. A few minutes after our conversation, however, she was again shooting a "daring" scene in which her chief remark was "When I'm naked I lose all my complexes."

In fact, she had visitors turned off the set. Mme. Charrier now intends to keep BB in her place.

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CYPRUS

# Erudite Study of Nachmanides

**By Abraham Goldberg**

**NACHMANIDES COMMENTARY ON THE TORAH.** Based on Manuscripts and Early Readings. Volume I: Genesis, Exodus. Edited, with References and Explanatory Notes by Rabbi Dr. Melech Schachter. Mossad Harav Kook, Jerusalem, 1958. 53 + 236 pp.

**THE BABYLONIAN AND JEWSALEM MISHNA.** Textually Compared by Rabbi Dr. Melech Schachter. Mossad Harav Kook, Jerusalem, 1958. 53 + 236 pp.

**EXTERNALLY,** these two books have several things in common. The authors are both American rabbis who write in Hebrew. Both books would come under the heading of "Talmudic and Rabbinic" works in Judaism. Both are put out by the Talmudical Research Institute of Mossad Harav Kook, and the publication of both has been made possible by a grant-in-aid under the American Special Cultural Programme for Israel.

But here the resemblance ends. The first represents a first-class work of serious research, and will remain a classic edition of Nachmanides' Commentary. The second, unfortunately, is in many respects of doubtful value for any real furthering of scientific Talmudic study and gives the impression of being the work of dilettante scholarship.

The two great medieval commentaries on the Torah are those of Rashi and Nachmanides. Rashi's, because of its simplicity and relatively modest aims, enjoyed a universal popularity. That of Nachmanides, which is more than just a commentary, taking up philosophical, literary and juridical problems as well as making the *Kabbala* an integral part of the commentary — appealed primarily to scholars and the learned. Nor was it easy reading. This helped bring about continued corruptions of the text as it was progressively copied by scribes who had difficulty in arriving at its true meaning.

## Three Manuscripts

This is what Rabbi Chavel has come to repair. As the basic groundwork for Nachmanides' text the editor has relied upon three complete manuscripts in the Jewish Theological Seminary Library. These he has supplemented by recourse to the first printed edition (Rome, 1480) and that printed in Lisbon in 1489. Finally — and here lies perhaps his greatest contribution — he has carefully gone over all of Nachmanides' many writings to find aids for a correct understanding (as well as reading) of the concise language of the commentator. In the same manner he has also pursued the many medieval and more recent writings based on the commentary of Nachmanides.

These are important in themselves and help impress upon us the great influence this commentator must have exerted in his day. Rabbi Chavel lists about a score of such works (and there are more), among them being the important commentary to the Pentateuch of Rabenu Bachaye (who often quotes verbatim from Nachmanides). Menachem Ricanti, Rabbi Jacob the author of the *Turim*, Rabbi Elijah Mizrahi (the great super-commentator to Rashi), the Mahara"l of Prague, and Rabbi Isaac Abrabanel. Although all these works contain brilliant insights of interpretation of Nachmanides' work, they cannot be relied upon alone for the establishment of a correct text, since, as the editor is careful to note, they are often based upon pure hypothesis of what should be the reading in the commentary according to their interpretation.

It is to the credit of the

editor that he has made his own comments and interpretations of the text as concise and simple as possible. While these are based upon previous commentators to Nachmanides, he notes the source in his remarks. The references seem complete and are very good.

## Readings of Mishna

THE study of the language of the Mishna has become one of the most important aspects of Talmudic scholarship in the last few generations. Important manuscripts and early printed editions have been carefully gone over and the many variants found in almost every line of the Mishna have been recorded in critical editions. Rabbi Schachter attempts in his work to record the variant readings of the Mishna as found in the Babylonian and Jerusalem Talmuds respectively, and establish the correct reading of the Mishna text in every such case. He aims to do this by an internal investigation of the content of the Mishna, the discussions of both Talmuds on such and references to external sources such as the Tosafot and *Halachik Midrashim*, as well as by external references to manuscripts and early printed edition readings. These, however, he seems to have only second-hand.

Rabbi Schachter does not deal with differences of spelling and the like ("variants"), but differences of language which make for completely different meanings ("versions"). He counts as many as 1,200 of these. Now this is a frightening number, and it would be chaotic in the approach to the Mishna of the two Talmuds respectively. Are the Mishna readings of the Babylonian and Jerusalem Talmuds really so different in so many places?

Rabbi Schachter has listed the differences as they appear in the current late printings of the two Talmuds. But it is elementary that the reading of the Mishna text as had it by the Talmud can only be determined by reference to the Talmudic discussion itself. For the Mishna text as printed together with the Talmud is not always connected with the Talmud and often hails from an independent source, since the printing of the Mishna as an integral part of the Talmud text is he thinks and that's that!

# Man's Struggle with the Cosmos

**By EPHRAIM BIDERMAN**

**THE HUMAN SITUATION,** by W. Macneile Dixon, Pelican, £4.60.

THOUGH the author spent a good part of his life teaching English Literature at the Universities of Birmingham and Glasgow it is obvious from his interests ranged far beyond the confines of his special competence. "The Human Situation" was originally the Gifford Lectures delivered at the University of Glasgow between 1933 and 1937. There are few academic honours to be had in the field and over the years this "Chair" has yielded some of the most outstanding works in the field of science, philosophy and religion.

But these books — such as Eddington's "Nature of the Physical World" or Niebuhr's "Nature and Destiny of Man" — have remained beyond the grasp of most laymen, and incidentally ignore the dead of gift wherein it was spec-

ifically stated that the lectures should be "popular discourses." In this respect Macneile Dixon has paid heed to the founder's terms and the result is not only a readable book but a truly exciting intellectual adventure upon the cosmic theme of man's destiny.

Man, he believes, has just arrived upon the threshold of a new and exciting future and thus far only a mite of his unguessed-at potentialities has been revealed to us. Science and philosophy shed but a dim light upon the nature of man and the universe, he contends, though they have invariably made their pronouncements with an air of finality that has seldom been vindicated. Nor does he give much credence to the utopian dreamers who envisage an Elysium of perfect harmony as the ultimate resolution of our present strife and disorder. Struggle is the keynote of life, and the universe was never meant to be a bed of roses for Homo sapiens.

With an erudition that is truly impressive for its scope and depth almost unequalled in range of intellectual vision — from evolution to the meaning of the historic process and from relativity to the nature of mind. The reader is taken into the deep metaphysical waters of time, immortality and the soul, and in a manner that allows even those less versed in such matters to come away with an inkling of some of the great issues which have been the subject of man's endless debate.

To those who regard man as an accident of nature, or as Russel has put it "the outcome of the accidental collisions of atoms," Dixon affirms that not only is life significant but that the soul is immortal and has a transitory existence which is still beyond us to apprehend. It is not the notion of a fu-

ture that appears to him incredible but rather "to be alive, actually existing, to have emerged from darkness and silence" — that is what fills him with awe.

He writes with urbanity and humour so that he can be read with pleasure and ease even by those not inclined to a structured inquiry into the ultimate verities. It may be best to conclude with a passage taken almost at random which suggests the temper of the man's approach to the exalted theme he has chosen for his discourse:

"The justification of life consists not in the increasing felicity we fondly fancy. It should here and now provide, but in the infinity of its possibilities, the endless variety and succession of its individual crises, the whole creation through which its whole creation thrives in a mysterious radiance."

## Publications Received

**HELLENISTIC CIVILIZATION AND THE JEWISH PEOPLE,** by Victor Applebaum. Translated by Shlomo Magen. Press and the Hebrew University, Philadelphia, 1959. 366 pp.

**DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGION AND THOUGHT IN ANCIENT EGYPT,** by J.H. Breasted. Harper, New York, 1958. 264 pp.

**JEWISH HORIZONS,** by Dr. S. Rapaport, Eagle Press, Englewood, 264 pp., Hebrew 41 pp., 25s.

**AL-GUDI YARHIM V'KINNEF** (1957) pp. 111-120 (On the Banks of the Jordan and Kinneret) by Shmuel Dayan, Massada, 361. 500.

**ANNE'S SHALOM** (1957) pp. 17-18 (People of Shalom) by Z. Schneour, Dvir, 2 vols., IL 2.500.

**HAMALKA ISRAEL** (1957) pp. 1-2 (Bible and Biblical Israel) by Shlomo Dayan, Massada, 472 pp., IL 6.60.

**16. DUDOM CITY** (1957) pp. 5-6 (Five Plays by Benjamin Galai, Dvir, Hebrew Writers Association, 298 pp.

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From left to right: Aled's "Negev Sands," Elanit's heavy knit, Jercol's "pepsi" check and Dorina's twin sets.

## Exports Up More Than Fifty Per Cent Knitwear for the New Season

By Helen Rossi

**T**HIS knitwear looks pretty good to me," buyer K.J. Brown, of Fawkes & Co., the Sydney department store that rivals New York's R.H. Macy's, in area, said last week. We caught up with him buying sweaters from Elanit in Tel Aviv. Mr. Brown has been on an eight-week buying trip around the world for his firm. From Israel, he went on to Hong Kong and Tokyo before returning home.

"Some pretty scrappy collections have been shown me," Mr. Brown reflected. The Paris shows were confused and not very wearable. Italian quality has deteriorated, and Spain is attempting to make an entry into the knitwear field, Mr. Brown reported.

Farmers of Sydney (they have no bargains basement as their clientele does not hunt bargains) last year appealed to the Israel Consulate to help them bring out a trial shipment of Israeli fashion wear. The collection was widely advertised in the local press, and the day after the advertisement appeared, the store did the biggest business of the year. Not only were the Israeli goods snapped up, but all the departments of the store were swamped.

As regards style, quality and finish, Mr. Brown had nothing but praise for the products he chose from the leading knitwear firms. (He also sent back samples of Gottes' aviator sweater, the buyer of that department, as he found them hard to beat anywhere in styling, finish and price.)

The autumn and winter knitwear of these four firms, Aled, Elanit, Dorina and Jercol, are now in the shops. Some of the models had already been offered during the summer to visitors under the tourist scheme for airport and port delivery. All the manufacturers are now back from selling trips, and report up to 50 per cent rise in orders placed, so that the plants are all working on a three-shift basis.

### Comesback for Wool

Wool is staging a definite triumph over the man-made fabrics this year, so that the knitwear export market is ready for a steep rise. This situation is perplexing the four major manufacturers as they weigh the problem of a quick, sheer climb in production, against the slow, steady pace they have kept till now. Fashion is fickle, and while they use their local market as a testing ground, over-production of one item could be fatal. They also feel that the Government has completely revised its thinking on the question of exporting fashion goods, and though it has made genuine strides in its assistance to exporters, it is still a far cry from the solid aid given to the fashion field in other countries. It is felt that the Government could make an important step forward by sponsoring trade fashion shows here, inviting buyers and fashion reporters for a hop to Israel before they go on to the Paris openings.

In reviewing the current collections of these four firms, it is interesting to note how each continues to develop its own style and presentation. By concentrating their major export on specific countries, they have worked their collections around the peculiarities of the particular market, then fanned out to widen the range so that they adapt a collection to go almost anywhere.

In styling, there is a small wonder that firms featuring Aled bill them as the "world's foremost in knitwear," for they have flair and daring in design that places them above the more conservative approach in this type of

wearing apparel. Aled's lines are always clean and uncluttered, and their colours never harsh in tone.

Quite outstanding for the winter is their sand and cream heavy jacquard-knit three-piece, seven-eights coat with a dropped shoulder, set-in sleeve and wide-ribbed collar. The skirt is of the same material as the coat, but it is a wide band in the sand and cream colour and plain knit as the simple round, wide neckline sweater. It is quite the most exciting outfit seen this season.

A popular model in the Aled collection is their jumper dress with a wide rib waistline, contour back and button-up front to a small collar. In general though, collars are wide and the heavy knit widely used. Three-piece, two-knit outfits are also new. Three-quarter length coats appear here, and they are of the finest soft wool. Also introduced this season is a full-length coat with ribbed cuffs and round shawl collar, unusual in Aled. Croise Line in pastel shades, as well as the red, white and blue stripes combination, will be on sale in Miami Beach and Los Angeles next week.

The shaggy mohair shown by Jercol have the distinction of being a completely local product, for even the yarn comes from our own goats. Jercol are showing this mohair in olive green and electric blue in classic suits and dresses. This firm is also proud of the fact that they have been able to introduce new knitting techniques. Last year and are now offering "Ratine" — a boucle that comes in darker shades for winter, pastels for summer.

Cashmere Flower Prints

Flower prints in cashmere jacquard weaves have also been fashioned by Jercol into sleek-line, long-sleeved, classic afternoon frocks. In cream "womint" rib they have a lovely dress-coat outfit, the three-quarter coat fully lined, and with the popular wider collar.

Fifty-five per cent of Jercol's production is exported, and they are justly proud of the fact that they have been able to keep prices constant this year (purchase tax makes for increase). Their main markets are Europe and Africa, and this year they have started in Canada and the USA.

The heavy bulky knits favoured by Elanit in their sweater line have sold extremely well to this firm's export clients. They are big, roomy sweaters; the button-ups have the wide collar, the closed ones mostly sport the polo neckline. Red — in a wide range of tones — is a very popular colour.

For a dramatic suit, Elanit has a successful style in black that has a knit pleated lavender blouse whose tie belt just shows under the jacket. In luscious peacock they have a classic sports frock, that has high side pockets with a double-breasted button belt.

Elanit's Cashmir is still selling extremely well on the export market, and they were especially successful in New York with a "pepsi" (zig-zag check) knit in a blue-grey fitted frock that has a page-boy fitted jacket. South

America is a new market for this firm, while they continue with rising exports on all their old markets.

It would be hard to find a wider range of knits, or a wider range of styles in sweaters, blouses or cardigans than that to be found in the Dorina collection. This firm is now equipped with all the machines and gadgets that enable them to vary and change stitches, so that are completed new effects are obtained. Bulky, knobby, knits are used for full jackets, while a sheer hand-knit finish is given to fully-fashioned (sleeve and body knitted together) twin sets. A hemstitch knit that can be used for all sorts of designs adds great

for the young had just a kerchief collar — back and front.

Dorina has concentrated in selling abroad to England, Switzerland, Sweden and Finland, but their standard of quality and fashion has brought them new buyers from all over.

Colour patterns at all the

firms seem more or less the same. Most popular for this year are the beiges, which are now called anything from bone and camel to mink-stone. Moss, olive green, the greys and charcoal are still favourites, while espresso brown and burnt coffee replace black.

boules for the young had just a kerchief collar — back and front.

Candy stripes, and stripes of all widths, are used in Dorina's twin sets, all the stripes running up and down for a longer look. In Angora, in a colour called grey melange, the lines also ran perpendicular for a trimmer effect. They have a knit, too, that is almost like velvet.

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## Platitudes from Young Zionists

THE Jewish Agency's Summer Institute is a very important and significant project, and the idea of devoting a complete broadcast to the subject for the benefit of people in Israel was justified. Unfortunately, the contents were extremely disappointing.

Much can be said about the Institute and much can be recorded there. The 1,200 young people from many different countries and backgrounds, the learning of Hebrew, Jewish culture and Hebrew songs, their travels around the country and meetings with Israelis, their period of work on the kibbutzim, their Zionism—all this is potentially first-rate broadcasting material. Instead we heard a couple of minutes on the Institute (suitable for a news-reel item and not more) while the main part of the broadcast was spent around an interview with four participants. For some reason all four came from the U.S. and this in itself gave a distorted picture of the Institute which includes youth from many countries.

Then these teen-agers who displayed no great intellectual originality, were asked a series of routine questions ranging from the necessity of establishing the State of Israel to the possibility of their immigrating and if so, what they would do. So what? All the stock replies and platitudes came in their answers. "Israel must exist for all Jews in the world." "Glad to know you have a country to come back to," which embodied all that gets Israelis' backs up in the term itself. Not a single question was asked about the Summer Institute or human details such as their reactions to Israeli or kibbutz life or Hamekabz busses or any of the thousand details which could have made the programme natural and interesting.

### Radio Review

Instead of sterile and priggish, Teaching Music This radio is an excellent medium for musical education and convincing illustrations of this could be had in last week's report from the Zichron Yaakov musical seminar. No attempt was made to paint an overall picture or go into inter-

views. Instead, the programme plunged right into business and presented two actual lessons. First, French teaching Bach's "Musical Offering" and Odeon Parts teaching a Mozart quintet. The careful analysis was highly illuminating. It presupposed a certain musical education (and it was therefore broadcast correctly within the framework of the Second Programme) but for those who followed, the programme was instructive. Perhaps this could be followed with broadcasts of rehearsals for the concerts of the Israel Philharmonic and Kol Yisrael orchestras on the lines pursued so successfully in the U.S. and other countries.

### Bright Humour

SOME bright and welcome humour characterized Galia Tzahal's broadcast from the Old Tel Aviv night club. The number of Arabs employed by the station has increased to ten and new talent is constantly sought. The audience praised the entertainment level of the new "Layalee a Samar" variety series (recorded last month before a packed house in Jaffa) and Mr. Bar Haim promised to bring this show to Arab urban and rural areas. A proposal to form an advisory council for the Arabic broadcast was voted and it was promised that the suggestion would be seriously considered. W.G.T.

## ON THE AIR

**FIRST PROGRAMME**  
MONDAY, 7.30 P.M.  
Newspaper: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.30 a.m. (Tomorrow 8.30), 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.  
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

**TODAY**

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down. 8.30 "Music of the Beasts" (Track). Raymond Loucheur. Concertino for Trumpet and Clarinet Sextet: Mozart: Two Sonatas for Organ and Orchestra. 8.30—Music Diary. 9.00 Laddino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

**TONIGHT** 6.15 For Yemenees.

6.30 News in Easy Hebrew.

6.45 Polish. 7.00 French.

7.15 Yiddish. 8.00 "Concert".

9.00 "Fantasie impromptu".

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3.15 Programme for Yemenees.

4.00 Kol Yisrael program.

4.30 "Music of the Beasts".

5.10 Religious Programmes.

5.30 Classical Recordings.

5.45 "Concerto".

5.50 "Fantasie impromptu".

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